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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1871. NO. 113.

FIRST EDITION.

2 O'CLOCK, M

CIVIL SERVIC REFORM.

The Difficulty in the Way.

Criticisms of the Corupt System Taken as Reflections Upon the Integrity of the Republican Party.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, C., January 28, 1871.

The difficulty in the way of any Civil Service reform seems to be the difficulty of finding a way day, as the debate on Mr. Trumbull's bill progresses, it seems that certain Senator consider all allusions made to existing corruptions various governmental departments, as reflection on the integrity and honesty of the Republican pty, and not as genuine criticisms made upon the odium of appointments, whose grew up before the republican party came into power. Thus, as being intended in no degree, a speech on this subject yesrday, a certain Republican Senator was severely reprimanded by his colleagues for a statement he mde so to his own observations of the result of the working of the present system, in the Postoffic Department in particular, where he alleged that he never saw more than one-fifth of te clerks who had any regular employment. The Senator who made this statement was Robertson of South Carolina. It now seems that Secretar Cresswell himself took this Senator to task for his statement, and intimated that such allegations could only be regarded by him as direct personal attacks, for which the senator would be held politicly responsible. In this connection, Warner claimes have been misrepresented in certain quarters. He avows himself not only in favor of Trumbull's bill, but avows that he is ready to go further, and takes that he will offer an amendment to the original bill at an early day, which will operate much more stringently to prevent corruption. He has been for three days in the city on appointments. It is feared, however, by the real friends of civil service reform, that in the multiplicity of bills the amendments will be overlooked or defeated, as those who are really opposed to the whole business are thus afforded an opportunity to vote in favor of bills which they know cannot carry, while those that do stand any chance they denounce as impracticable. In this wy several gentlemen get credit for being ardent advocates of this measure, while in reality they are it most dangerous enemies.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

Damage by the Sudden Break Up in the River The Steamer Victress, a Wheatlieut and Several Coal Barges Carried Away—All Safely Landed Except he Victress.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., January 28, 1871.

The wharves this morning. The steamer Victress, the steam ferry boat Lam. Fleem, Anderson & Hunnicuke's wharf boat, and a number of barges partiaile filled with coal, belonging to Mr. McDonald, of Pittsburgh, were broen loose and carried away by the floating ice. Several other barges were also carried away, and are now ground in a sinking condition. At last accounts none of the missing boats had succeeded in affecing a landing. The river is rising slowly.

Second Dispatch.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., January 28, 1871.

The boats which were carrie away by the ice this morning have all been safely landed between Yellow Creek and Wellsville, except the Victress, which is lodged on the bar at Newburgh. She was in a precartious situation when last heard from. It has been snowing all the afternoon.

FAYETTE CITY, PA.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Roberts Propeller Company.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FAYETTE CITY, Pa., January 28, 1871.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Roberts Propeller Company, held at the Keam House, the following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year: D. H. Hough, President; W. E. Frazer, Treasurer; G. R. Thirkield, Secretary. The President confidently announces that in a few days Hon. Lucy Roberts will make her trial trip from Brownsville to Pittsburgh.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Nebraska.

CHICAGO, January 28.—A special from Lincoln, Nebraska, says a resolution was passed by the House of Representatives of Nebraska, requesting the disposition made by Governor Butler of nearly seventeen thousand dollars, which he collected in the county of this from the United States Government for the credit of the Nebraska school fund in sales of lands during Territorial existence. In reply to the resolution, Governor Butler replied that he had deposited the amount in the State Treasury. In other resolution was then passed by the House requesting the Auditor and Treasurer to state why the amount was still credited to the State in their reports. Replies were received from them that this money was never received by them. A committee was then raised to request Governor Butler to explain the discrepancy between his statement and the Auditor's. The committee made a report this evening afternoon that Governor Butler claims to have placed the money in the hands of the Deputy Treasurer, and subsequently borrowed fifteen hundred dollars of him on call, and loaned the balance to other parties. He claims to have secured this money by mortgages. A resolution was then passed instructing the Committee on Schools to investigate this and other matters pertaining to the school fund. The end may result in the impeachment of the Governor.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

SALE OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, January 28.—A suit was yesterday filed in the Ramsey County (Minnesota) District Court, by J. H. Stewart, claiming that the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad has been virtually sold for nearly a year to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and praying that the railroad company be enjoined from acting under said sale, or delivering or receiving goods from the transportation company. Mr. Stewart claims to own eight hundred and seventy-five shares in the railroad company.

CHANGE OF GAUGE OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

CINCINNATI, January 28.—The first orders were received yesterday to prepare for a change of the gauge of the ohio and Mississippi Railroad to four feet nine inches.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 28, 1871.

LOTTERY DEALERS IN TROUBLE.

Augustus Genelli, of Bryant, Genelli & T. Martin, of Wall street, have been held for trial by Commissioner Osborn for selling lottery tickets without a license, the former in $2,000 bail and the latter in $2,000.

Joseph, Edward and Albert Schneider were arrested charged with selling packages of lottery tickets from their cancelled stamps. Commissioner Osborn held them for trial in $500 each.

THE CENSUS RETURNS

Of the second, Third and Sixth wards show a falling off from the last enumeration of 1,651.

DEATH OF CHAS. W. NEWTON.

Chas. W. Newton, for the past twenty years United States Commissioner for the Southern District of this State, died yesterday at Jersey City.

THE RELEASED PRISANS

Who arrived yesterday in the Russia had a consultation last night with their comrades, and resolved to accept the reception tendered to them by the city government and Tammany Hall and Irish societies. The one for the gentlemanly has not yet been fixed.

THE BODY OF HADDAWAY

Was recently taken in charge by a party of Philadelphians, who had come to the city to receive it. The body was the remains of a soldier containing the remains was escorted to the railroad depot, Jersey city, by a crowd of railroad well known, in the policy, and was followed by the Philadelphia deputation in a carriage.

ARRIVAL OF MINISTER SCHENCK.

At the head quarters of the army building Wilson M. Evarts to General Schenck, at the Union Club Rooms, no speeches were made. The guests were Judge Lawrence, Wilkes, A. Astor, Mr. Duncan, S. S. M. Barlow, Horace Greeley, General McDowell, Governor Grimmell, Judge Blatchford, S. M. Stoughton, Mr. Schuyler, Morten, Field, Blatchford, Beach with, Wyld, Russell, General Webb, Sir John Rose, Hamilton Fish, Governor H. D. Wilson, William H. Aspinwall and E. M. Archibald, Stoughton.

NEW YORK, January 28, 1871.

VISITORS TO THE CAPITOL AT ALBANY.

A delegation from Boston, headed by Representative Fitzgerald, of the Massachusetts Legislature, were among the visitors to the Pruden offices yesterday, and tendered the thanks of Boston to the people of this city that city.

Count Arnim, the Deutschland, left for European ports yesterday, all others having been detained by the severity of the storm.

DEBTORS.

The failures last week amounted to $2,200,000—one of the heaviest in value ever reported in a single week. The duties on sugars yields $1,000,000.

A SWINDLING LAWYER.

Wm. S. McClellan, a lawyer of Pulham, Westchester county, was arrested yesterday on a civil suit instituted by the Hudson River Railroad Company, to recover $5,000 paid him during the year on loans on his false representations that he was tax lawyer. Criminal proceedings will also be taken for the offence.

Justice Blatchford yesterday postponed for a week the arguments on the bankruptcy act against the banks of Hartford and New Haiford.

RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 28.—River fourteen feet and falling. Departed—Alice Dean, Memphis; Bonanza, Evansville; steamed during the afternoon, with large quantities of more steam to-night; temperature 18 degrees.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 28.—River falling slowly with 14 feet in the canal. Nothing early in the forenoon except a few small packets. Arrived—Ben Johnson, America, Nashville. Departed—New Lebanon, New Orleans; the Anselma got out into the canal this morning, but was unable to get her log chain going over the falls yesterday evening and steamed up the canal to Portland.

Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., January 28.—The steamer, Pittsburgh to New Orleans, 4 a. m., Tuscumbia, Memphis to White river, 5 Ignatowitz, Evansville packet, 10; Kate Robinson, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 10; Kate Robinson, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 10; Admiral Farragut, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 10; Admiral Farragut, St. Louis to Portsmouth, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 5; Ad. Bolle, Memphis to Cincinnati, 5; Imperial, Louisville to Memphis, 7. River rose four inches during the night, falling at sundown; mostly cloudy; 18 degrees.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The National Mechanics and Traders' Bank, of Portsmouth, N. H., has closed up its affairs.

Supreme Court for the Investigation of Insurance Companies & Co. A similar petition for the investigation of Adams Express Company is also before the Legislature.

AT LAST.

CAPITULATION OF PARIS.

Conflicting Statements as to the Terms.

Alsace and a Portion of Loraine Ceded.

1,000,000,000 Francs Indemnity to be Paid Germany.

Forty Ships of War to be Given Up.

Cession of one of the French Colonies.

Particulars of the Negotiations.

An Armistice of Three Weeks on Land and Sea.

ARMY OF PARIS TO REMAIN PRISONERS IN THE CITY.

THE SURRENDER.

Favre's First Visit to German Headquarters.

LONDON, January 27.—The following particulars have been received of the first visit of Jules Favre to the German headquarters at Versailles. It appears M. Favre arrived at Versailles on the 23d in Count Bismarck's carriage, which had been sent to the German outposts for him. He was much fatigued, but drove at once to the Chancellor's office, where after a long interview he took dinner with Count Bismarck, held a conference with the Emperor at 11 o'clock of the same night. Otto Rieself, representative of the British Foreign Office, had been appointed interpreter for him. He remained two months in which three Prince-four bands have occupied up, and many men have been shot, whereas this never happened in any period of the war, where the cartridge on a regular fight against regular troops. Even the capture of provision transports by Favres forces does France no harm, as a ship is more than good. If the troops receive no provisions they requisitioned them in the country. It is the duty of every forcibly to make requisitions, plundering and devastating doubtless of her gallant regiment; a small, old fashioned house in the village was used for drinking at a cabaret; a shell comes to scatter them. A mother is sitting at her door with her two little daughters; a shell smashes into the group and kills them on harris. In a house hard by it bursts on two children in their cradle and the mother is terribly stricken, and swoons with joy to find that her babies are safe. Within the houses some soldiers are cooking their dinner; a shell comes to scatter them in the pot, and the dinner is dissipated, but the soldier does not get angry. Another soldier entrenched pantler is working at his easel; a shell plunges into the room and destroys it, but the artist does him no bodily harm. A cab jogs along the streets, and the driver is terrified to French rules. It contains two ladies, and if the cabman thinks he is really active it need not now be recorded that one of the ladies was the wife of the certainly Frightened! People may well be frightened at such a position as this, but the Parisians are generally comparatively indifferent, and the psychological moment is not come, nor is it at hand. So much has been said about the fall of Paris, that its fall can make no great difference; and so much property has been destroyed by the bombardment, and more fragmentis in very repulsive ways. When, however, a shell kills an old man, or a child, or a lady, or bursts in political speeches and get intoxicated with repeated victories, so that they can be regarded only as lunatics.

He believes, nevertheless, that the end of the war is approaching, and that on being convinced that the Government at Bordeaux and Orleans the French will abandon further resistance.

"If food on hire, monsieur," said my hostess to me just now. *"Ah, mon Dieu!* I have been obliged to become a hospital at Tours, when I had rent to her one last official dispatches from Orleans, and that the Government of the Republic will surrender their arms. The armistice expires on the 3d of February.

ENGLAND.

Germans Concentrating at St. Quentin.

LONDON, January 27, 6:30 A. M.—A dispatch from Brussels says the Germans are before Montmedy, and that the bombardment of that town is expected.

The Germans are concentrating at St. Quentin. Large quantities of provisions have been raised.

The Prussians are concentrating at St. Quentin. Large quantities of provisions have been raised.

Count Bismarck's correspondence with Favre and that part of the Province of Lorraine known as Germany on the 1st of January were 11,160 officers, 331,000 men.

The rolles of Munich have consented to present a laurel wreath to Empress William and open a statue of Queen Louise.

General Falkenstein is at Dunkirk making preparations for the reception of the Duke of Cambridge. The bombardment of Dunkirk.

The bearer delivered a letter from Jules Favre, addressed to Count Bismarck. The party subsequently reached Versailles, and was placed in the hands of Bismarck. It requested permission for Favre to communicate to the Government of Paris for permission to hold an interview with him. Favre spent the night at the quarters of the Chancellor of Prince. The next day the Emperor held a council of war was held to consider Favre's request. The council lasted two hours, and resulted in the decision to grant the interview. Favre, accompanied by Count Bismarck and Count Von Moltke and the Crown Prince of Prussia, was then driven in an open carriage to Versailles, where the council was held to consider Favre's request. The council lasted two hours, and the result of the deliberations communicated to Favre. The interview lasted for an hour, when Favre returned to Paris. The interview was resumed this evening. As he was being driven through the streets of Versailles, he was received with cheers. Bismarck, who was taking his daily ride, encountered him, turned his horse's head and rode by the side of Favre's carriage for a short way on the way to the town gates. It is understood that Favre asked that the army of Paris be allowed to march out with full honors, and take up a position in some unoccupied district of France; but this was manifestly inadmissible, as it would be hostile for a few months, to be agreed upon, and that there would be no triumphal entry into Paris by the Germans. These terms were referred by the council, when informed Favre that the only basis of surrender would be the same as that of Sedan and Metz.

Paris Previous to the Surrender.

The state of Paris is terrible. The political clubs are in arms, and a sortie with 200,000 men was decided upon, and the Government of Paris was powerless to prevent it. At ten o'clock the same night the Prussian Prince Royal applied to the Council of Germany for permission to hold an interview with him. Favre spent the night at the quarters of the Chancellor of Prince. The next day the

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1871.

THE Democrats, who have a majority in the West Virginia Legislature, have nominated Hon. H. G. DAVIS, of Martinsburg, for United States Senator, who has probably by this time been elected, the time between the capital of the State and the outside world being little short of a week.

If the law repealing the Income Tax does not after all fail, it will not be from lack of ingenuity in its opponents. The quibble that the Senate cannot originate such a bill is fully equal to the sagacity which sticks to a TAX the principle of which is universally repudiated, and that has ceased to be necessary, even if the cost of collection did not almost swallow up the gross amount collected. The game it is plain to see. The House disagrees to the action of the Senate, but will pass a repealing bill of its own, by which time the supporters of the TAX hope to have brought over the Senate to disagreeing with the action of the House—and so the TAX will stand. It may not work, but evidently this is the game.

FRANK BLAIR must be an ungrateful fellow, or the very first thing he did on reaching Washington would have been to call on DRAKE. his predecessor and tender him a thousand thanks for resigning, for DRAKE resigned in the full prospect of BLAIR being his successor. We have seen it nowhere charged that an understanding existed between them. Had there been DRAKE could not have acted in a more friendly manner towards BLAIR. Next to the presence of BLAIR in the Senate is the regret that General GRANT did not refuse to appoint DRAKE Judge, for it was for that office he resigned. It mattered little to him who succeeded him in the Senate so long as he obtained a life office. But with the President the case was different, and although he had promised the appointment to DRAKE, he should have withheld it. We yet expect to hear of BLAIR doing the fair thing in thanking DRAKE and perhaps the President also.

THE "new deal" in the Union Pacific Railroad is taking shape. The consultations of last week in New York among gentlemen prominent in the Railroad world are reported to have taken form in the following "slate" for Directorship: ANDREW CARNEGIE, President of the Union Iron works of Pittsburgh; G. M. PULLMAN, of the Pullman Car Company of Chicago; J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President of the Pennsylvania Central Company; and THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice President of the same corporation. The new President, it is thought, will be THOMAS A. SCOTT, Esq. In this connection we quote the following from the Philadelphia *Ledger:*

The report that the Pennsylvania Railroad has taken an interest in the Union Pacific securities, and had helped to accomplish out of its last difficulty by paying its 1st of January interest, is without a word of foundation in truth. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, we are assured, never held a dollar in any of the securities of the Union Pacific. The Pennsylvania Company became involved in the bonds, bondings and credit of the Union Pacific Railroad, but from business interests alone. It has laid its lines for traffic far out west, and the success of the company took depends in great degree on a very large trade with the Pacific coast.

THERE was an interesting debate in the United States Senate a few days ago on Civil Service Reform. In replying to Mr. SCHURZ'S masterly speech in favor of reform, Senator HOWARD said "he was sick of the whole subject of civil reform, which was the *dream of visionaries.*" Great sympathy is due the Senator in his ailing condition. We at present, however, cite his words, not for the purpose of condolence, but to indicate a remarkable coincidence of expression suggested by the very striking language in which Senator HOWARD expressed his disgust for the reformers. When NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE was turned out of the Salem Custom House, Mr. TICKNOR tells us that he (TICKNOR) called on several politicians to have him reinstated if possible. When he had made his appeal to one of them in favor of the great writer's claims, the politician sarcastically croaked, "Yes, yes, I see through it all, I see through it: this HAWTHORNE is one of them *ere* visionists, and we don't want no such a man as him round." Whether visionary or visionist he was, it is a good word. To desire to have the public service performed by competent officials, to be paid only for actual work, and to have the public money dealt out with the same reference to honesty and economy as private funds, all this is doubtless very visionary. Naturally the politicians "don't want no such man round" as is unable to see how visionary it all is.

By supporting Commissioner PLEASANTON in his recommendation that the income tax be totally repealed, General GRANT is responding nobly to popular sentiment and acting up to the declaration that he would have no policy to urge against the will of the people. This action on his part has had little less than a magnetic influence on the country, and gives him strength at a moment when it was needed for the success of his administration. Commissioner PLEASANTON aptly characterizes the odious nature of the tax, sound policy having already demonstrated the wisdom of an early and radical reduction of the taxes for the sake of the business interests and political success. In this respect has General GRANT proved that he is a practical statesman and a shrewd head of a great party on whose success depend the peace and prosperity of the country. Though there is a degree of reluctance on the part of Congress to act in opposition to the recommendations of Secretary BOUTWELL, there is a strong probability that the almost universal wish will not again be disappointed, and that the odious tax will be swept away. Then should follow Civil Service reform. These two measures woven into that for the rigid, honest and economical enforcement of laws for the collection and disbursement of the public moneys, would constitute a policy on which the Administration could stand against any and every assault of its enemies.

WITH a portion at least of the French people Mr. WASHBURNE has won golden opinions by remaining in Paris during the siege. A few days ago a French journal in a magnificent spirit of appreciation presented to the world by the representatives of two republics (the United States and Switzerland,) bravely and faithfully remaining at their posts, in spite of the dangers and privations which threaten their existence, while the ambassadors of Emperors and Kings have not deemed it prudent to incur the same risks." It further remarked that the American Minister had been a sort of Providence not only to his compatriots but to all strangers since the Germans completed the iron circle of investment. Even the British Lion, we are told, has found it necessary to seek an asylum under the protecting wings of the American eagle as often as one of Her Majesty's subjects wished to leave the French capital. A compliment is then paid to American bravery in general. Our audacity, it seems, has been fully demonstrated by the fact that "ladies and gentlemen, habituated to all the luxury of refined life, not only remain in a city menaced with bombardment, but expose themselves daily and hourly to the many perils of the duties to which they devote themselves in the ambulances." It is indeed rather remarkable that so many Americans have chosen to share the dangers and privations of the siege. No doubt, some have staid in the hope of being able to protect property which could not be removed. Others did not choose to run away from their French friends in misfortune, but seized the opportunity of rendering helpful service in return for favors received in long residence. Some may have been unable to withdraw themselves from the fascinations of the place, even in the horrors of war.

THE Philadelphians are wondering at the delay of the Legislature in passing the bill to incorporate the Ocean Steamship Company, and suspicions are beginning to be entertained that the time for paying out money or stopping has come. It is intimated that the fact that the Central Railroad is connected with the scheme, though only as a liberal donor and endorser, is the reason for the delay. About the precise motive therefor persons may differ, though few who are fully informed of the dominating influence at the Capitol will be disposed to wonder that rumors of filibuster being exacted should be afloat. The *North American and Gazette* puts the complaint into the following shape:

"So far as we know there is nothing objectionable in the bill of incorporation, and its approval to the measure confirms this belief. If all measures the Committee on Corporations of the lower branch of the Legislature have for delaying the progress of so important a measure remain to be born. The natural course for so commendable a scheme would have been immediate and hearty action; but here we find a year after year, a large number of whom are representatives from this city, throwing obstacles in the way. What the motive is we are not prepared to say. What it appears to be is unfortunately too evident, and adds another to the accumulating arguments of corruption at the State Capitol. For their own fair names' sake we hope that the representatives composing the committee will speedily assign some stronger cause for this obstructive action. Until they do they must be made to feel that the interests of a great city and a great State are too vast to be trifled with."

The Inquirer expresses itself with still greater plainness and emphasis. It lays the charge of attempting to extort money at the door of the House Committee on Corporations, of which SHUBLOCK, of Beaver, is the Chairman, and frees its mind about the business as follows:

"The motive for putting these men is too plain to require explanation. It stands confessed a clear attempt to extort money from the projectors of the steamship line; and those in this "ring" have been guilty of a crime for which they deserve to receive the contempt of their outraged constituents. If the Pennsylvania Railroad Company consent to make any terms with these common thieves, it deserves no charter for the steamship project."

The railroad company might have been in the hands of friends, but it is not,—if by its own choice the "honors are easy."

FALL OF PARIS.

The siege of Paris seems to have at last ended in capitulation, upon the whole the most wonderful surrender in history. The "horrible dread," the "frightful vision," as the possibility of capitulation was characterized by a prominent Frenchman a few weeks ago, is at length a reality. An army of two hundred and forty thousand men and more than three hundred thousand National Guards, in all rather more than five hundred thousand armed men, form a part of the capture gained by the Germans in the submission of the great city of two millions of inhabitants. Fearfully hard as are the terms of capitulation, reported in another column, as offered by the Germans, they are not harder probably than the Government of Defense have for some time expected. They must all along have been aware that by prolonging resistance they were increasing the irritation of their enemies, and also giving them grounds in justice for exacting harsh terms of peace. The great danger is that though Paris may accept the terms offered and do what it can to make peace, the provinces will reject them and continue the war. Under the dictatorship of GAMBETTA, the process of national disintegration has been rapidly going on. Should Northern France voluntarily, or under Prussian occupation, agree to the German demands, Southern France may declare its independence and refuse to share the burdens of the war. The national unity brought about by so many centuries of struggle, may be again destroyed forever, or to be restored only after many years of civil war. This is the danger which has given most concern to such men as GUIZOT and ESCHMANN, of the well known literary firm ESCHMANN-CHATRIAN. Whether or not this tendency towards secession and national dissolution continues, it is difficult to understand how under present circumstances it is possible for the French to guaranty compliance with any engagements which the actual Government may make with the Germans. GAMBETTA and his partners may or may not agree to call a representative Assembly. If they despair of final victory, they will likely agree to the measure. An Assembly of the kind in which the twenty millions of small proprietors have a voice, will probably favor the restoration of the Empire. Or the people of the South may even now decline to send representatives to such an Assembly, choosing to govern themselves. In any case, the prospects of France do not appear much brightened by German offers of peace. The fall of Paris does not diminish the interest of the situation. With greater concern than we have waited for the news of the capitulation may we wait for information regarding the effect of the great event upon the people of the provinces, and especially of the South.

AT 1:50 P. M., on *Friday*, July 15, 1870, the Corps Legislatif of France declared war against Prussia, with the approval of the people and with M. THIERS alone protesting against the madness of the popular acclamations. On the next *Friday*, the Emperor of the French prepared to leave for the front, after a meeting of the Council of the Ministers of the President in addition to three the responsibility of the war on Prussia. On the next *Friday*, the 29th, NAPOLEON, having arrived at Metz on the previous afternoon, took command of the army, amid the enthusiastic cheering, *vivas* and other loyal demonstrations of his troops, established his Imperial Headquarters and issued his proclamation to the army, closing with the words:

"The eyes of the universe are upon you. Upon our success depends the fate of liberty and civilization." In the next week the solitary victory of Saarbruck was followed by the disasters of Weissenburg and Woerth. On *Friday*, the 19th, the investment of Strasburg began. On the next *Friday*, the Prince Imperial was hurried away to a place of safety, and on *Friday*, September 24, Sedan surrendered, NAPOLEON'S imperial power was broken and the Empire was dissolved. On *Friday*, the 16th, the French Provisional Government raised the blockade of the German ports. On *Friday*, September 23d, Toul capitulated, and on *Friday*, the 28th of October, the people of Paris were stunned by the first official announcement of their greatest misfortune—the surrender of Metz, although the formal taken place on Wednesday, and was previously known in England and America. On *Friday*s also took place the battle of Longueville, the sortie of BAZAINE from Metz and the first battle before Paris, in each of which the French were defeated. As if all these were not enough to make the French believe that Friday is indeed a fatal day for them. The terms for the surrender of their capital itself were concluded on *Friday* last, January 27. None can yet refrain from the belief the fall of Paris may be the last black Friday France shall know for years to come, and that with the blessings of peace all the ravages of the war may be repaired, under republican institutions that shall be confirmed and perpetuated by the disbanding of the standing army and the establishment of free common schools.

ANOTHER instance must be recorded of the useless ness of stalling public institutions by bequests in their will, instead of giving the money to live and can direct its disposal. The Peabody Institute of Baltimore is a failure. It has failed to receive the support of the few who might use it, its thousands of costly books are never perused, the reading room silent and the huge marble pile might as well be sealed up. This is the *American's* testimony, which says:

"Those who expected to see an impetus given to the arts and sciences here been totally disappointed, and besides the lectures, which alone have proven anything like a success, and this in spite of the illiberal rules and regulations thrown around them, the whole management has given a magnificent series of blunders, from the selection of the building up to the present day.

After all, how much better and more worthy of imitation is a beneficence like that of Mr. James Lenox, of New York, who, it is understood, has given more in charity in his life time than the Mr. Peabody, yet scarcely anybody knows of his good deeds, while he still lives to see that his money is properly used, and has not ended his well doing.

TO SIXTY parts of common seaweeds, treated for two hours with diluted sulphuric acid, then dried and ground up, add five parts of liquid gum, five parts of gutta percha and two parts of half parts of India rubber, the latter two being first dissolved in naptha. Afterwards ten parts of coal tar, five parts pulverized sulphur and five parts of pulverized resin are added, and the whole heated to about 300 degrees Fahrenheit. The becomes artificially elastic when cool, and is now actually substituted for many purposes where genuine ebony can be applied. Besides being almost equal to the natural product in color, hardness and capability for receiving polish, it is much cheaper, and is extensively manufactured. This is one of the wonderful modern applications of science to common things that are always being made and that we sometimes hear of.

JOHN RUSKIN is out with a new work giving his views on political economy, in which he would be a great thing to "annihilate most of the railways in England and all the railways in the United States;" and he frankly declares that, in his judgement, it would be a good thing "to destroy without rebuilding the new town of Epenburg, the north suburb of Geneva, and the city of New York." Notwithstanding Mr. Ruskin, we fancy the American people will construct as many railroads as they can and will prefer new buildings to old for their cities.

THE Washington *Patriot* is authority for the statement that the highest officer in the Postoffice Department is making in regard to the Postoffice Department has sufficiently progressed to disclose glaring frauds, and will make some developements well calculated to startle the country. And although to whitewash these corruptionists will only react upon those who may seek that sort of expedient to cover their iniquities. We will wait to see how much of this is secure, and how much correct.

THE movement of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of Cincinnati to open the reading rooms from hours to six p. m., is in accordance with the spirit of the times, and we believe the experiment will be so successful as to invite imitation in this and other cities. Pittsburgh is the Young Men's Christian Association that has the temerity to make this experiment, which should not be suffered to fail for want of encouragement.

A DISPATCH from the anthracite region says there is a land feeling among the men toward the operative folks, so they think it is time to make a demonstration. They call it "Black ringing." "Black ringing," be it understood," is the term for keeping at work and disregarding the "Union." If the miners are disposed to make concessions with non-Unionists, they make a most total failure of it, and act against their own interests.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Boston street car ran over a little girl, killing her instantly. A Boston jury has just brought in a verdict of "murder" against the car company, but it is uncertain whether the corporation will be hung or imprisoned for life.

A female Knights of Pythias has just been started, the highest degree being known as "Supreme Patroness, Pythian Sisterhood."

The culture of grapes along the Chattanooga Railroad has been so successful that vineyards on a large scale are now being planted there. The climate and the soil are very favorable for the culture of grapes of the Catawba, Hamburg and other varieties, and the experiments have shown that the yield will be equal to the vineyards in California and Ohio. The region being in rail communication with New Orleans, Mobile and other cities, good markets are not lacking.

Dr. B. A. Gould, of Harvard, has gone to South America to establish an astronomical observatory at Cordova, under the patronage of the Argentine Republic. The building is 80x36 feet in size, and the singular part of it is that the woodwork, the iron and machinery, the roofing and the instruments were all manufactured in Boston. The wood which is found in the neighborhood of Cordova is so extremely hard that it cannot be worked, and in fact there is an almost complete dearth of building material in that part of the country. The building is to be completed in March, in time for the national expedition which is to be held next spring.

The official returns show that in 1870 412,668 passengers arrived in the United States, 354,109 being immigrants, a decrease in that class of 51,118 over 1869.

A circus company has been traveling from Russia through Siberia, Tartary and Mongolia into China, but when it got to Shanghai the business was poor, for the people there care for nothing but amateur talent. After the circus had played four weeks to empty benches the manager hoisted the black flag, to appear for the manager's benefit. Such ground and lofts tumbling and such impression in the sawdust you never saw, but it had the effect to put twenty-four hundred dollars in the manager's pocket.

Several lady students appeared at a clinic in Philadelphia on Saturday last, and were insulted with hisses from several of the male students. The *Press* thinks that before ten years every physician in Pennsylvania will deny that he ever instructed a woman physician or attempted to bar the doors of the profession against her, and says that it is just as well now that the community should mark the classes which indulge in insulting women, and the instructors who permit it.

The French Republican coin has for its emblem a large balloon, with two flags and rigging.

So far has the custom of dedicating songs to interesting females gone that up in St. Paul, a music publishing house has issued a score of music dedicated to "Old Bietz," an Indian squaw, of 120 gentle summers.

PERSONAL.

Bean Hickman, for the twenty-five years he has been chief of the Washington Bummers, hasn't taken any liquor. Ask him to drink, and he apparently accepts, follows you to the bar and takes—water. "Now," says he, "I will take the change you would have paid for my drink."

Jay Cooke, early in life, read "Gold and the Gospel," and resolved to take Jacob's pledge, "or all that Thou shalt give me, I will surely give the tenth unto Thee." He directed his clerk to open an account with Col. J. Gould Cooke, and has added to credit to it one-tenth of all the commissions that came into the office.

On Thursday evening, Concetta Robini, prima donna of the Havana Opera Troupe, appeared as *Ebrani* in "Ernani," winning applause from a crowded house by her acting and singing, and on Sunday she played the leading lady's part, which was indeed the effect of illness caused by brutal treatment of her by the manager.

On the 28th of March Mr. Fechter and Miss Leclercq begin a three weeks' engagement at the Boston Theater.

On last Monday night Lucille Western introduced her new play of "Carlotta," at the Academy of Music, New Orleans. It is sensational, introducing rats before, &c.

The Sacramento *Record* says *Every Saturday's* portfolio of the Union Pacific Railroad is much like Ben. Butler as it does like Bret Harte.

The critic of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* wants to know, you know, "how is it possible to give a plain, home-like welcome to Mr. Longfellow, or anything, as it were, yet in the pleasant shine of the spinster of fair sunlight that has streamed in upon us from the clear Northland, and hung in the vistas of the little, pale-faced, golden-haired and bloo-eyed Gretchens of all before unsuspecting the notes of her voice, like fairy echoes, in our ears."

Mr. Chichester Fortescue, who succeeds Mr. Bright in the British Cabinet, is the fourth husband of the daughter of the celebrated Jew singer, Mr. Braham (Abrahams). The Countess is on excellent terms with the friends of her three last husbands, and at the splendid gatherings which she gives at Twickenham and other places, it is not unusual to see her going from one set to another, equally friendly with all. She retains the title of her third husband, and people think much more of her on account of the brilliant house promotion she perpetually makes.

Judge Benjamin R. Curtis, of Boston, and George Ticknor Curtis, of New York, were nephews, by the half blood, of the late George Ticknor.

NEW YORK is soon to enjoy another season of tragedy at the Fourteenth street Theater, by Edwin Forrest. It has been authoritatively announced that the veteran will not retire from the stage, as long as he has strength to act.

How Minister Washburne Receives His Letter Bag from America.

The Paris *Journal des Debats* thus describes the ceremonial that accompanied the transmission of Minister Washburne's correspondence:

"Every Tuesday, at ten o'clock in the morning," it says, "the United States Legation, bearing a pole on the Seres Bridge, and the white flag is unfurled. A Prussian officer, in irreproachable attire, gloved and booted, calls for the letter-bags, now arranged on the bridge until he reaches the broken arch, and, saluting, delivers his speech to the Prussian officer in waiting:

"Gentlemen, I have the honor to salute you.'

"Sir, we have the honor to salute you.'

"Gentlemen, I have the honor to inform you that I am entrusted with the mission of placing in your hands Mr. Washburne's mail.'

"Sir, we shall have the honor of fetching the packages.'

Then follows an exchange of military salutes, and the Prussian officer bows in a manner which is a mirror from the Prussian officer the diplomatic documents. The same salutes, stating that the mail is within the lines, and, if necessary, bring in reconnoitering party as far as the outs. The bridge will enter into Paris, just now, the official dispatches of the Great Republic.

Intense Cold in Canada.

The Quebec *Mercury* of January 23d says: There cannot be the slightest doubt that the weather has been colder than experienced for the last twenty years. At Mount Pleasant at seven o'clock, with a keen northerly wind blowing, the thermometer stood at *42 degrees below zero*, while at the citadel at the same hour it was 40 degrees, at Hamwood, St. Pie, to 40 degrees During the day it fluctuated between 34 degrees and 38 degrees below. Yesterday at noon the thermometer stood at 30 degrees below zero, but the cold was very severe owing to the keen north wind, and fell to 44 degrees below zero at 9 o'clock in the evening at the German Hospital. It was impossible today, from the lower part of the city, to distinguish the Island of Orleans, other parts of the river, on account of the dense vapor arising from the water, but the weather was beautiful. In the mist of this intense cold we find most people moving about as usual, and many even susceptible of summer's changes, do not seem much incommoded by to-day's frosty but clear, bright sunny weather. The fairest belles were met on Palace street, and one of these ladies descended to the gentle's errands, made even a more extended tour of shopping, braving the slender of the year, the cold and the hungry. School boys going across the high bridge, with their ears, noses and cheeks frozen, will no doubt long remember the day. Owing to the proximity of the river St. Lawrence, the temperature in the city was not so low as it does at several points back in the country, and the weather there was probably much colder.

PROF. MOWERAY, inventor of the explosive used at Hoosac Tunnel, with that in the three years he has been manufacturing nitro-glycerine there, but one man has lost his life by the explosion, and he "went up" when he approached to see why the fuse burned so slowly. He got to the charge just in time to take part in the explosion. The other men "ascended" after trying to throw some glycerine on a red hot stove, and another was killed, no one knows how. But the accidents from gunpowder have been far more numerous, and the nitters at the central shaft are getting used to the explosive. These statements are in general supression, and are given for that reason.

THE subject of leasing by the Pennsylvania Central the Cincinnati and Xenia road, is in the hands of the committees. President Thomson, of the Pennsylvania Company, appointed as its committee the following directors of the road: John Rice, Josiah Lewis, Washington Barnes, Wister Morris, and Louis Elkin. The President of the Camden and Amboy Company appointed from among its directors, Messrs. Welsh, Gatzmer, Dennis, Stockton, and Stevens. One conference of these committees has been held, and another will come off in the present week. It will be some time before the basis on which the proposed lease is made is perfected.

THERE is not a single soldier on the Senate Committee on Pensions, except Mr. Tipton, of Nebraska, who was a soldier. In view of this it is suggested that in the next Congress General Logan should be Chairman of this Committee, in place of Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, whom some name to succeed Mr. Howard, of Michigan, as Chairman of the Committee on Public Railroads. Illinois is disposed to complain that Logan should have a better place than Mr. Yates, who is Chairman of the insignificant Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

GOVERNOR GEARY has had repeated occasion to return bills without his signature on account of the blunders in spelling and the clerky of the Legislature. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Post* dilated as follows on the subject: "Some of the bills introduced are literary curiosities. Not only are the primary rules of syntax and orthography disregarded, but much of them are directly against the fundamental laws of the State. I have just seen one of these bills, which solemnly enacts that the Susquehanna river *or* some islands in the same—I am unable to determine which—shall be fenced in. Another bill lately introduced provides for the repeal of 'an act regulating the mode of voting, etc.,' and provides that the people of Bucks county shall have, for Governor annually, 'and thus with respect to the other officers,' as the phrase may be. In all and such ingenuity and learning is required to comprehend the laws of Pennsylvania, when such laws are clothed with the dignity and power of legislators."

VON MOLTKE is overwhelmed with gifts, especially of photographs and photograph albums, from admirers, and so numerous are the requests for books of hair that they embarrass a man so bald as he. Von Moltke must be kept busy signing his name in response to all the requests for autographs. But the most impudent request of all is that contained in a letter from a New York paper, which ran something as follows: 'About one hundred cheapskets would be very useful to us, and if each of our staff had a different French uniforms is absolutely necessary, all new if possible. As you have so many tailor-shops you might further spare me a few; I guess they would be very acceptable.' The letter went the rounds of the German officers, and created no end of merriment, as you may suppose.

THE Connecticut Republican State Convention, last week adopted a series of resolutions, among which are the following:

Resolved, That President Grant, by his integrity, his patriotism, his devotion and vigor of action, his unwavering fidelity to the principles of the Republican party, has just claims upon the confidence and support of the people, and by his firmness in the discharge of his high duties, has carried the confidence of the nation, that under his administration we may be sure that so far as he can accomplish such results, the law will be faithfully executed at home and the honor of the republic fully maintained abroad; and that we especially approve the calm and temperate spirit in which he has made manifest his determination to secure a settlement of the Alabama question, and the future questions, in such a manner as to maintain peace and exact justice at the same time.

OBITUARY.

George Ticknor.

By common assent, Mr. George Ticknor, who died in Boston, on Thursday afternoon, in his eightieth year, has been regarded as the most complete scholar American has yet produced. Graduating at Dartmouth in 1807, when but fifteen years old, he spent his time until 1815 in study. In that year he was admitted to the bar, but never practiced his profession. From 1815 to 1819 he studied at Gottingen University, and traveled through Europe, obtaining thorough knowledge of the language and literature of each country he visited. On his return he accepted a professorship of the modern languages and the belles-lettres founded in Harvard College, chiefly through a donation left by Mr. Abiel Smith, an opulent citizen of Boston. In England at this time Mr. Ticknor was regarded as one of the most accomplished men of the age, speaking with ease and accuracy French, German, Italian, and Spanish, and master of all the important elegant literature in those tongues. The zeal and ability exercised by him in his professional capacity there is good reason to believe did very much in giving that impetus to the study of modern languages, which our education has felt with increasing power ever since.

In 1835 Mr. Ticknor resigned his professorship (in which he was succeeded by the poet Longfellow), and went with his family to Europe, remaining abroad until the summer of 1839. During his absence he made further researches and collections in preparation for writing the work on which his fame has since rested and must always rest, his "History of Spanish Literature." It was first published in New York in 1849, and simultaneously in England. It was afterwards translated and published over the Continent and Germany. It is the acknowledged history of the literature of Spain; and when it is considered that it embraces a period of more than six centuries, commencing with the formation of the written language of Spain out of the Latin, the Arabic, and the Gothic tongues which successive invasion of the Peninsula had poured with the Spanish Road, to Camden Station and Locust Point, its marine terminus.

Merely as a local road, the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad possesses in the coal, coke, and their products of coke, petroleum, and probably the richest deposits of fire clay on the continent; in the sand and clay for the manufacturing of glass and pottery, equal to any in the country; in the yield of the iron mines, which, like those of coal, seem to underlie almost the entire surface of the country traversed by it, and in the varied agricultural products of that fertile and singularly grand and beautiful region, which, in a short time, will enable it to meet all its interest obligations, and become a large and profit paying corporation.

It is apparent to me that my former impressions respecting the beneficial influence to be exerted by this road, through the Baltimore and Ohio, upon the growth of our city, by means of its local trade and travel, fell far short of the result which will be realized early after its completion. Those impressions, in the light of the additional fact, of which I have seen abundant evidence, that it is destined to become a link in a great through line from Chicago to Baltimore, have ripened into a conviction that the part to be contributed by it to our future prosperity has been, until recently perhaps, fully apprehended by its most experienced and sanguine friends.

It will be matter of high gratification to our fellow-citizens to learn that this enterprise is spoken of in Chicago and Philadelphia, and among the capitalists related for its consummation, with a degree of enthusiasm that gives earnest of the liberality of this commercial and other communities to avail themselves *at once of this* their shortest possible route to tide-water.

Indeed, we are assured that the right of way for this extension from Pittsburgh to the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Ohio is being rapidly secured, and that there are several competing routes for the line thence to Chicago, which present particular advantages. It is thought that these will be considered, and the work pushed forward to an early completion.

Pursuing the Baltimore and Ohio Road to Parkersburg and Beaverson, we find that, by means of its splendid new iron bridges at those points, and the control it has of the Marietta and Cincinnati and the Central Ohio and other roads in connection with them, it has recently added and is continuing to add immensely to its power of facilitating the trade of Baltimore.

These improvements consummated and in certain course of consummation will place this city nearer the whole West and Northwest by an average of at least two hundred miles, than New York is, by the lines that now convey to it vast quantities of the products of those regions. The economies of time and freight, which must result from this reduced distance, will certainly be available to our advantage, and if we present to the producers and to the westbound equal facilities for shipping, and to the merchant-like opportunities for importing, to those offering, with the percentage of economy in favor of the former, we shall secure the greater share of the trade and port of entry for that entire region.

To the South and Southwest, however, we may look with greater assurance, though the prize of rich returns seems more remote; for we can hope to be successful competitor for the trade which will be developed through the Virginias by the two Kanawha and Dunaville Roads, now temporarily delayed of completion, with our brethren of those fruitful sections.

In the year ending September 30, 1870, there were shipped from Newport over the Baltimore and Ohio Road 1,218,628 tons of coal, and 840,390 barrels of flour were carried during the same period, being an excess over the quantity of the year before of 310,340 barrels. This, and similar expressions of usefulness in the same direction, are made use of by the managers to which I have referred.

AN OLD CASE.

The Bennighoff Robbery in Court Again.

[From the Titusville Herald of Yesterday.]

An interesting case is now before the court at Franklin. More than a year ago, one Shoppert was tried and convicted as an accessory in the great Bennighoff robbery. The principal testimony against him was given by two accomplices, Wesby and Miller, whose evidence was secured by a promise on the part of the prosecution that, in consideration therefor, no further proceedings should be taken against them. But now Shoppert has served out his year in prison, and "goes for" his confederates, so insanely "went back" on him. The testimony of Shoppert is very interesting, and we shall try to give it fully in another issue. It is said to be very damaging to two or three Meadville lawyers and some one or two detectives.

A curious feature in the case at present is, that Mr. Bennighoff is employed by the counsel for the defense. Mr. B. recovered, it is said, forty or fifty thousand dollars of his stolen money, and never expected to get it back, but the professional character received for their work, or what James Sanger, the counsel for the defense, considers it, will be worth to Europe, Asia or Africa. A detective or two have sued Mr. Bennighoff for the reward offered for the detection of the thieves. If Wesby and Miller are now convicted of the robbery, the case of Detective Vs. Bennighoff will be materially strengthened for the plaintiff; hence the anxiety of Mr. B. to shield the parties who arranged that. Much depends on the ends of justice. The case is before Judge Trunkey, Associate Judges Connely and McCormick, with a jury empaneled, and we have no doubt but the law will be thoroughly vindicated.

A Strange Suicide.

There really does seem to be a fatality in some families. Just forty-two years ago the residents in a fashionable London street were aroused after midnight by the cry of "Fire!" Flames were issuing in vast ragings in the house of Lord Walsingham, and that there seemed—for in those days fire-escapes were not—no chance of rescuing the unhappy inmates. Presently a cry arose, and through those now living can vividly recall, rang through the night. It came from Lady Walsingham, as she flung herself from an upper chamber and fell dead upon the pavement. Her husband perished in the flames. His nephew and successor has lately perished under circumstances of equally sad. A few weeks ago he entertained the Prince of Wales at his fine old seat, Merton Hall, in Norfolk, where his ancestors for the last five centuries have been seated since the Conquest. During the last week of the year he was in a state of right-and-tight spirits at Paris, for Norfolk, had joined a shooting party, which included the Prince, at Gunton Lord Suffield's, and was to return to Paris on the day of his arrest a telegram was placed in his hand when he was about to leave Norwich, but the news that dead Lord Walsingham had died by his own hand. On the last day of the year he locked himself into the room and cut his throat, and it was only on the door being forced that the horrid discovery was made. It is a most mysterious affair. No reason can be given by the family; he was an excellent amiable man, a model country gentleman, and would not appear at all unlegitimate in the happiest circumstances. The coroner's verdict is of course "temporary insanity," but the world will continue to think that there was some special cause for the aberration which led a man who had all he wanted previously been able to receive with splendid hospitality the heir to the legacy bequeathed to the country by the shrewdest of the Georges, gone on a shooting excursion, to suddenly put an end to his existence.

THE Chicago *Tribune* comforts itself thus: "A dispatch from Leavenworth says that Mr. Caldwell, the newly elected Senator from Kansas, is an anti-polygamy sectionist. The newly elected Senator from Nebraska is of the same creed. Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, has announced that he is in favor of a revenue tariff. General Logan, of Illinois, on the same side very decidedly. Governor Clayton, the newly elected Senator from Arkansas, is an anti-protectionist. If Mr. Perry, of Michigan, is re-elected, it is certainly of a much milder type than his predecessor. Mr. Howard, or his competitor, Governor Blair, are certainly not the Senatorial elections this winter have given the reverse reformers eight members of the Senate more than they had before. Two shoots are Republicans and three Democrats. This is a change of sixteen votes on the tariff question.

A bill was prepared at the Navy Department, which is now in the hands of a member of Congress, to be introduced at the earliest day possible, taking preliminary steps toward the recovery of Damages from the British Oriental Steamship Company for the loss of the United States steamer Oneida, which was run down in the harbor of Yokohama, Japan, by the British ship Bombay about a year ago.

Our Invisible Enemies.

The raw, astringent atmosphere of winter creates and aggravates many ailments. To protect themselves as effectually as possible against the invisible dangers which surround them at this season, should be the especial care of persons constitutionally delicate. As a safeguard no medicinal preparation in use which so thoroughly braces and invigorates the stomach, the liver, and the nerves, as Hostetter's Bitters, a course of that agreeable tonic is particularly advisable for dyspeptic, bilious, and nervous sufferers, in the cold, damp, and trying weather which generally prevails in our climate at this period of the year. Sudden chills have a very bad effect upon dyspeptics and individuals of bilious habits, not unfrequently producing congestion of the liver or bowels, or low fevers, sometimes of an intermittent or remittent character. Attacks of rheumatism are also to be apprehended, and when there is a tendency to that complaint the Bitters will be found the best preventive. The operation of the great vegetable tonic is direct and simple. It stimulates and strengthens the digestive and secretive organs and the nerves, and puts the system in a condition to resist the action of those formidable foes of health, a low temperature and unwholesome winds and fogs. By quickening the superficial circulation, without creating anything approaching to fever, it imparts warmth to the skin, and thus renders the surface of the body comparatively impervious to unhealthy external influence.

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PRODUCTION OF WHISKY.

The Present Supply—What an Export Law Would Do.

(From the New York Shipping List.)

The recent firmness in domestic whisky is due to a very general curtailment of production in the West, where the supply has for the last year or two greatly exceeded the demand. Statistics show that there are 696 registered grain distilleries in the country, having a capacity for producing 670,984 gallons daily, or 200,500,000 gallons annually. And as the annual consumption of spirits in the country is estimated at 80,000,000 of gallons, it follows that if the distilleries were worked to their full capacity there would be the enormous surplus of 121,296,290 gallons. On account of the over supply of whisky and the want of a liberal export law to get rid of the surplus, the production of spirits is said to have been reduced to 57,600,000 gallons. It is understood, however, that the present year will be about the average distiller is not realizing one cent of profit in his business, and except by the exercise of the most rigid care and economy in the business management, he is running at an actual loss of money. As a consequence of this state of things, Congress is importuned for the enactment of a liberal and practical export law, under which distillers and the trade would be able to find a market for the entire surplus of whisky. Such a law, it is claimed, would add nearly $40,000,000 per annum to our exports, and thus increase the advantage of such a law to the farmer, who supplies the grain; the distiller, who employs a vast amount of labor; the shippers, and finally to the people at large, through the increased means of the National Treasury.

THE local agent of the Free Trade League at Cincinnati wrote a long letter to the New York *Evening Post* upon trade in the Queen City, alleging that it is very dull and has been for months, in every business, no one having money or any chance to make any. Of course this was charged upon the terrible tariff. The Cincinnati *Commercial*, an uncompromising Free Trade organ, doubted the correctness of this over-zealous advocates statements, and its reporters, upon interviewing business men in every branch of trade, found that he was entirely wrong in his reports at least. This gloomy fellow did not confine himself to Cincinnati, but intimated that his remarks were applicable throughout the South and West, making a special point upon Western cities. Here he touched the feelings of another Free Trade paper. The *Missouri Democrat* maintains that "he is guilty of a great impertinence," and says that "St. Louis is a Western city, and her business experience during 1870, and her outlook for the future, warrant us in insisting that she at least shall be excepted from the wholesale depreciation of Western and Southern localities which this idle calumniator indulges in." The *Post* correspondent said:

"We have been feeling a continued decline in business ever since the war has closed. It has been gradually creeping and deepening upon us, year after year; and now men everywhere, and in all occupations, are beginning to complain and manifest their astonishment at the long continued and increasing decline in profitable business. 'The country has been blessed with good harvests,' they say, but how is it that profits have been so diminished, and in some branches have disappeared at all?"

To him the *Democrat* thus testifies in reply: "St. Louis has not been feeling a continued decline in business ever since the war closed' by a long shot. On the contrary, she has gained steadily ever since the war closed in all pursuits, all industries, all occupations. She has gained in capital, in population, in wealth, in enterprise, in credit, in energy, and in all its concomitant industries—in cred

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FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, January 28, 1871.

There has been a pretty fair demand for money during the week for legitimate business purposes. A great deal of paper made at the January settlements has been discounted and there has been a reciprocal activity in the market that has maintained a smooth working of local financial affairs. It is true there is no plethora of money with the banks or private discount places, but their average condition is so much better than it was a few weeks ago, that borrowers are encouraged to offer pretty liberally in the line of bills and short date paper.

—In the local stock market we find increased activity, and considerable inquiry for bonds and dividend shares. The demand is confined to the more solid class. As a general thing investors prefer Allegheny Valley 7.30 bonds or Connellsville 8. The latter are growing in favor, and it is eminently proper that they should, with our capitalists. The road will soon be through to Baltimore, and will command an immense traffic.

—Money in New York has been abundant and call borrowers have been accommodated at the usual rates. Notional bank currency continues excessively abundant, and the idea of a forced call for it is not what it was shown in the large amount of gold bid for at the Treasury sale on Friday. This class of currency at present being at a discount of ¼@¾ of one per cent. on exchange for legal tenders, it will be seen that a profitable operation could be made in buying the Treasury's gold, paying for it in national notes, selling the gold and at the same time purchasing and getting a check for which legal tenders could be demanded of the bank on which it was drawn. The temptation is there, however, for the banks to get rid of a part of their national bank notes undoubtedly influenced them to bid, through brokers, for the Treasury gold.

—*The Times* says: There is nothing in the Gold Room to excite or interest speculation either way. The daily transactions are, on a moderate scale, and the price unusually steady. The firm appearance of bills on London is against a decline in gold, while there is nothing immediate in the foreign exchanges to put it up on a prospect of an export demand. That such demand may show itself earlier than usual in the spring is not improbable, from the active business of the season in important merchandise; but this suggestion has little force in the renewal of a free demand for our public funds abroad. The market for five-twenties and ten-forties has not the quotations from abroad, per cable to-day, to such orders. The 5-20s close 109¼ @ 109⅜ ex int. and 5 per cent. 10-40s 109⅛@109⅜ ex int. The last named are now, at the equivalent in gold, excluding accrued interest, at 4 per cent. 10-40s are regarding the prospect of the new $500,000,000 five % cent.

—The Government list was buoyant on the more decided tone of ease in the money market and proved an improved throughout. The holders were again a conspicuous feature and attracted considerable attention. The apprehension that peace in Europe will allow refunding the debt under the law of last session is turning the minds of capitalists to some of the latter issue of five-twenties, the ten-forties and the "long" bonds of 1881. It is said that the sales of Secretary Boutwell's seller twenty days yesterday P. M. were of bonds coming from Germany; and it is some indication that the present rise is speculative that there is not a ready market on these terms: inasmuch as an investor could well afford to take the agio on a premium per cent. or so below the cash price or a seller's option.

—*The New York stock market* was generally steady, and for some of the list stronger and quite higher. Rock Island, Lake Shore and the St. Paul shares were the firmest in the railway list, and advanced to the highest prices made for them since the inauguration of the "January Movement." Silver, United States Express and Boston Water Power also showed a sharp improvement. The market was there less animation and a hesitating tone, as if the clique supporters were realizing or manipulating the market to induce a new short interest. It should be remembered that, whatever the eventual purpose and general plan of these speculative combinations, whether for a "bull" or a "bear" campaign, they invariably "muck the street" with intermediate "turns" which double and treble their profits. The contrast of the cliques to a "bull" campaign is to prevent them from indulging in these interludes in the general movement, the result of which is to shake out of and frighten them by keeping alive that "short" interest which they find so valuable an aid to them in making a market for their stocks.

—The rumors of a lease of the Ohio and Mississippi Road to the Baltimore and Ohio are still afloat. As the Ohio and Mississippi is a broad gauge line, it would require the laying of a third rail to make a full benefit of the connection. The same is true if a connection is to be made over the Central Ohio road and Lake Shore route, by way of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis. In addition to these considerations, it should be borne in mind that Ohio and Mississippi is the only railroad stock with an undeveloped future to be found in any of the quotations listed in on the Stock Exchange.

—The advance in Quicksilver stock is maintained, and there is an inquiry for privileges for the approaching election, by parties who profess to be in opposition to the present directory. It is surprising that the object will be to make better terms for the product of the mines than are given by the existing contract with the Bank of California.

—The manipulators of the leading stocks are shaking them from time to time so as to increase the interest in them, and to make a firmer basis for further rises. The Hannibal and St. Joseph stocks are now also neglected, at 34@35 for the common, and 66@67 for the preferred. We, on credible authority, that the officers of the company have received a proposition for the discontinuance of the suit to enforce the claims of preferred stockholders; but it appears that some conditions annexed to the proposition make it unacceptable, and that the plaintiff may go on, as far as the Directors are concerned.

—A dividend of 2½ per cent. upon the capital stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th of February next, to stock of record thereafter at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened February 11.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 26, 1871.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
C. & R.	94½	94½	94½	94½
Do. Scrip	90	90	90	90
Erie	26½	26½	26½	26½
Reading	98	98	98	98
Hartford	100	100	100	100
Mich. Cent.	118	118	118	118
Lake Shore	93	93	93	93
Illinois Cen.	134	134	134	134
Chic. & Pitts.	90½	90½	90½	90½
C. & N. W.	90½	90½	90½	90½
Do. pref.	86½	86½	86½	86½
Rock Island	100	100	100	100
N. Y. Cent.	94½	94½	94½	94½
St. Paul	34½	34½	34½	34½
Do. pref.	66	66	66	66
Tol. & Wab.	43	43	43	43
Do. pref.				
Fort Wayne	100	100	100	100
Ohio & Miss.	30½	30½	30½	30½
Chic. & Alton	135	135	135	135
Do. pref.	118	118	118	118
R. I. & P.	100	100	100	100
N. J. Central	100	100	100	100
Cumber'd	40	40	40	40
W. U. Tel.	66	66	66	66
Quicksilver	33	33	33	33
Pacific Mail	43½	43½	43½	43½
Adams Ex.	60	60	60	60
Wells F.	24	24	24	24
U. S. Ex.	45	45	45	45
Gold	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62
Philadelphia and Erie	28½
Lehigh Navigation	54½
Catawissa preferred	34½
Do. common	17
Northern Central	46½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	66½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	44½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	137
Schuylkill Navigation	17½
Reading	49½

—*The Chicago Tribune* says: It has been remarked by many Eastern papers that the Chicago money market is an exception to all others, either East or West, in that money is more active and appears to work closer here than anywhere else. This is at least true at the present time, and is due to the fact that our business relations are extending faster than our bank capital increases. Our bankers say that the currency in which they pay collections to us make is perceptibly increasing from month to month. There is a profitable field here for a large amount of capital in short loans at high rates of interest. The grain speculators in fact pay from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum, all the time they have grain carried. This is shown in the higher price for, say wheat, to be delivered a month hence, than for cash. The owners of the money would not, however, lend it directly to the speculator; but he would, in fact, buy the wheat for cash, and sell it for delivery, say in 1 or a cent and a half a bushel higher for "seller the month." He would get a return of about 20 per cent. annum for the use of his money.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Pittsburgh Bonds, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

WOOL MARKET.

NEW YORK.

January 26.—The market for fleece has been moderately active and desirable lots sell for full prices. Pulled wools have been in fair request, and for good even running lots a little better prices have been realized. There is scarcely any combing wool in this market, and X grades of fleece are very scarce. Texas wool shows some quietness and no change of rates. The transactions in foreign description were very limited. The sales are 259,000 lbs. fleece, including 75,000 lbs unwashed Ohio; 2,500 lbs unwashed Michigan, 46,000 lbs Indiana fleece, and 30,000 lbs Wisconsin, Missouri and Kentucky, also 30,000 lbs pulled at 57½@60c for Extra, 52½@55c for No. 1, 47½@50c for No. 2, and 40@45c for common; 30,000 lbs Texas, Mexican and California at 30@40c; 30,000 lbs Canada combing at 55@57½c; 10,000 lbs Cape at 40c; 10,000 lbs Buenos Ayres at 40c; 10,000 lbs Valparaiso at 40c; 10,000 lbs Peruvian at 40c; 10,000 lbs Smyrna at 40c; 10,000 lbs Mexican at 40c; 10,000 lbs Russian at 40c; 10,000 lbs Donskoi at 40c; 10,000 lbs Odessa at 40c; 10,000 lbs Cordova at 40c; 10,000 lbs Montevideo at 40c; 10,000 lbs Entre Rios at 40c; 10,000 lbs Colonia at 40c; 10,000 lbs Sydney at 40c; 10,000 lbs Port Phillip at 40c; 10,000 lbs Adelaide at 40c; 10,000 lbs Geelong at 40c; 10,000 lbs Tasmanian at 40c; 10,000 lbs Cape at 40c; 10,000 lbs Natal at 40c; 10,000 lbs Madras at 40c; 10,000 lbs Bombay at 40c; 10,000 lbs Calcutta at 40c; 10,000 lbs Manilla at 40c; 10,000 lbs Java at 40c; 10,000 lbs Batavia at 40c; 10,000 lbs Sumatra at 40c; 10,000 lbs Borneo at 40c; 10,000 lbs Celebes at 40c; 10,000 lbs Timor at 40c; 10,000 lbs Ceylon at 40c; 10,000 lbs Penang at 40c; 10,000 lbs Singapore at 40c; 10,000 lbs Siam at 40c; 10,000 lbs Cochin China at 40c; 10,000 lbs Canton at 40c; 10,000 lbs Shanghai at 40c; 10,000 lbs Hong Kong at 40c; 10,000 lbs Japan at 40c; 10,000 lbs Manchuria at 40c; 10,000 lbs Amoy at 40c; 10,000 lbs Foochow at 40c; 10,000 lbs Ningpo at 40c; 10,000 lbs Swatow at 40c; 10,000 lbs Hankow at 40c; 10,000 lbs Kiukiang at 40c; 10,000 lbs Nankin at 40c; 10,000 lbs Tientsin at 40c; 10,000 lbs Newchwang at 40c; 10,000 lbs Vladivostock at 40c; 10,000 lbs Nikolaievsk at 40c; 10,000 lbs Petropavlovsk at 40c; 10,000 lbs Okhotsk at 40c; 10,000 lbs Kamchatka at 40c; 10,000 lbs Yokohama at 40c; 10,000 lbs Nagasaki at 40c; 10,000 lbs Osaka at 40c; 10,000 lbs Kobe at 40c; 10,000 lbs Hakodadi at 40c; 10,000 lbs Matsmai at 40c; 10,000 lbs Yezo at 40c; 10,000 lbs Kurile at 40c; 10,000 lbs Aleutian at 40c; 10,000 lbs Alaska at 40c; 10,000 lbs Greenland at 40c; 10,000 lbs Iceland at 40c; 10,000 lbs Norway at 40c; 10,000 lbs Sweden at 40c; 10,000 lbs Finland at 40c; 10,000 lbs Russia at 40c; 10,000 lbs Poland at 40c; 10,000 lbs Prussia at 40c; 10,000 lbs Germany at 40c; 10,000 lbs France at 40c; 10,000 lbs Spain at 40c; 10,000 lbs Portugal at 40c; 10,000 lbs Italy at 40c; 10,000 lbs Greece at 40c; 10,000 lbs Turkey at 40c; 10,000 lbs Egypt at 40c; 10,000 lbs Tripoli at 40c; 10,000 lbs Tunis at 40c; 10,000 lbs Algeria at 40c; 10,000 lbs Morocco at 40c; 10,000 lbs Abyssinia at 40c; 10,000 lbs Guinea at 40c; 10,000 lbs Senegal at 40c; 10,000 lbs Gambia at 40c; 10,000 lbs Sierra Leone at 40c; 10,000 lbs Liberia at 40c; 10,000 lbs Ivory Coast at 40c; 10,000 lbs Gold Coast at 40c; 10,000 lbs Slave Coast at 40c; 10,000 lbs Benin at 40c; 10,000 lbs Biafra at 40c; 10,000 lbs Cameroons at 40c; 10,000 lbs Gaboon at 40c; 10,000 lbs Congo at 40c; 10,000 lbs Loango at 40c; 10,000 lbs Angola at 40c; 10,000 lbs Benguela at 40c; 10,000 lbs Mozambique at 40c; 10,000 lbs Zanzibar at 40c; 10,000 lbs Mombas at 40c; 10,000 lbs Abyssinia at 40c; 10,000 lbs Nubia at 40c; 10,000 lbs Soudan at 40c; 10,000 lbs Darfour at 40c; 10,000 lbs Kordofan at 40c; 10,000 lbs Sennaar at 40c; 10,000 lbs Dongola

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

THE INCOME TAX REPEAL.

Another Struggle in the Ways and Means Committee—The R. R. Butler Case Not Ended Yet—Butler Will Endeavor to Have Van Aernam Removed--The Bridge Question—A Pennsylvania Congressman Admits that He Cannot Vote Against the Railroad Company.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1871.

The Income Tax Repeal.

Notwithstanding the action of the chairman on Friday in relation to the Senate income tax bill, the Ways and Means Committee stand as mentioned heretofore in these dispatches. Allison, who until lately was in favor of repeal, was changed mainly by the attitude assumed by the Iowa Senators on this question. As the committee is evenly balanced, McCarthy has been telegraphed for to be present if possible, in order that the bill repealing the tax may be reported upon at the present session.

The End Not Yet.

It seems that the end of the Roderick R. Butler matter is not yet. Now that he has been vindicated by the Courts, Butler, it is said, will make efforts to have Van Aernam removed, on the ground of bringing causeless disgrace upon a member of Congress. There is considerable question here as to the authorities of this prosecution. Public opinion, which at one time set very strongly against Butler, now seems to be in his favor, and condemns those who instituted the prosecution without first being sure that they had a cause. On the other hand, it is claimed that the case was pressed to trial before the prosecution was ready, and that the Government officers are still at work in the mountains of East Tennessee in search of witnesses. Commissioner Van Aernam himself asserts that the case was never properly presented, and that evidence does somewhere exist which would convict Butler.

Owned by the Corporation.

A Pennsylvania member of Congress admits that he could not vote against a low bridge at Cincinnati, no matter what his views might be, as the railroad company dictate the nomination and election of members in the districts through which the road passes, and no man could be elected who would oppose that corporation.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS QUESTION REOPENED.

A special to the *Evening Post* says: Your correspondent, now enabled not only to reaffirm the truth of his dispatch of Tuesday, that the question of the settlement of the Alabama claims has been reopened, and that negotiations are in progress between this country and Great Britain, but to say, without violating any confidence, that the matter in question was the subject of careful consideration at a recent Cabinet meeting, and at the request of the administration, was brought before Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. At a meeting held last Tuesday, the subject was introduced by a prominent Republican Senator, who is a member of that committee. For some time past there has been a growing and a disposition on the part of the administration to settle the long-pending controversy with Great Britain, since the latter has made known her readiness to do so by compromise before any bill should pass Congress authorizing the government to audit and purchase the Alabama and other like depredations of the Alabama. While the administration is anxious to settle the matter with Great Britain by treaty, concede even more than is believed would be acceptable to the American people, there are large numbers of prominent Republicans who believe that further efforts should be made to fulfill auditing and paying the claims arising from the depredations committed, not only by the Alabama, but by four other rebel cruisers. It is learned that as yet Minister Thornton has not placed on file any written communications giving the basis upon which his Government stands ready for settlement, but all communications have been of a verbal character. Before the British Government placed its propositions in black and white, it deemed best first to ascertain whether the proposed basis would be acceptable to the United States, and if so, then formal documents would be transmitted to the State Department. The President and his administration are ready to accept the terms, but before a treaty is finally concluded, the feeling of the Senate must be fully known, so as to be secure against rejection if submitted for action.

The Armistice.

Bourbaki and Belfort Not Included.

Occupation of the Paris Forts.

Restoration of Imperialists Mooted.

A Regency Composed of Eugenie, Trochu and Favre.

Emperor William to Augusta.

Frenzy of Excitement and Thanksgiving in Berlin.

THE GERMANS DISPOSED TO ACT GENEROUSLY.

THE SURRENDER.

Emperor William to Augusta.

LONDON, January 29, 5:30 P. M., Sunday.—Emperor William has sent the following dispatch to the Empress Augusta:

VERSAILLES, 9 P. M., Sunday.—Last night an armistice for three weeks only was signed. The regulars and Mobiles are to be retained in Paris as prisoners of war. The National Guard will undertake the maintenance of order. We occupy all the forts. A portion of the latter will be abandoned to re-victual as soon as all arms are surrendered. The national assembly is to be summoned to meet at Bordeaux in a fortnight. All armies in the field will retain their respective positions, the ground between the armies to be neutral. This is the reward of patriotism, heroism, and great sacrifices. Thank God for this fresh mercy. May peace soon follow.

(Signed) WILHELM."

Bismarck's Persistency for Peace.

LONDON, January 28.—It is stated in diplomatic circles that the negotiations for the capitulation of Paris would have been concluded long since had Bismarck insisted on the acceptance of conditions of peace.

The Occupation of the French Forts—Paris to Pay 200,000,000 Francs.

LONDON, January 29, 5:30 P. M.—A Versailles dispatch, just received, says the Twelfth Saxon corps, at ten o'clock this morning, occupied Montmirail, Noisy, Rosney and Nogent. The Bavarians, Charleston, Montrouge and Vanvres, and a Silesian corps Arcueil and Bicetre.

Paris is to pay 200,000,000 francs.

The first official dispatch from Versailles was read in the chamber by Jules Favre, announcing:

Strong Efforts Making for a Regency Composed of the Empress, Trochu and Favre.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, January 29.—Strong influence is at work favoring the restoration of the imperial family, under a regency composed of the Empress, Trochu and Favre.

The Emperor will not enter Paris, but will return to Berlin on Tuesday, leaving the Crown Prince in command of the Prussians.

Provisions for Paris are being forwarded by way of Dieppe.

The capitulation and armistice settles nothing politically, nor do they assure an end of the war. All depends upon the action of Paris. To-night there is intense excitement among the French in London.

Disposition of French and Prussian Forces in and around Paris—Flood Around Bourbaki's Army Not Included in the Armistice—New Version of Bismarck's Terms of Peace.

Special to the Herald.]

VERSAILLES, January 29.—Valerien was entered last night by the Prussian engineers to draw the mines. Heavy guns will be immediately moved into the forts, and the enciente strongly armed, as no confidence can be placed in the fickle population of Paris until after a general disarming. Strong forces of infantry and artillery were moved forward to cover the working parties. The object is to spare further bloodshed, and give an opportunity to the French people through the Assembly of Representatives at Bordeaux to decide for war or peace. Elections will be permitted in all departments, together with the free circulation of the deputies through the country. Of the army of Paris, the regiments of the line, marines and mobiles are to be prisoners of war, with the exception of 12,000 men, who are required to maintain order in Paris. All corps of francs-tireurs are to be disbanded, but the national guard will remain armed. The French troops will deliver up their arms and flags and field artillery within fourteen days, of which will be collected at Sevran. The French troops may retire into Paris unarmed. The cannons on the forts are to be delivered, but the enciente guns are to be dismounted, the carriages to be delivered to the Prussians, but the guns themselves are to be left at a line of demarkation, Brunoy, Sevran, Villemomble and forts. The French portion extends to the enciente only; the Prussian portion to five hundred paces from the enciente, while, certain bridges and fortifications, Fort Vincennes will remain in the hands of the French. Paris remains completely invested from a military point of view, but three railroad lines will be repaired and permitted to convey sufficient supplies for the daily nourishment of the population. Bourbaki's army and the fortress of Belfort are not comprehended in the armistice. The Prussian line of demarkation for the southern armies is to be the line of the Loire. Favre left Versailles for Paris yesterday evening. General Veiblen, chief of Von Moltke's staff, and Captain Harrison, aid of Trochu, with three directors of the Northern and Eastern and Western railroads, accompanied him.

Not more than a week more Prussians remain in Paris at the present time. The French at Versailles are generally rejoiced at the approach of peace.

By the latest reports of the Prussians it appears that Bismarck demands two provinces, one colony, twenty war ships and fifteen millions of francs as the final terms of peace. The capitulation will only be regarded as a military act, apart from all political negotiations.

A Division of Troops of the Line to Retain Their Arms.

LONDON, January 29, 10 P. M.—A dispatch has been received at the British Foreign Office, confirming in full the previous reports of the capitulation of Paris, to which it adds that one division of troops of the line, besides the National Guards, will not be required to disarm, and remain in the forts of Paris provisionally restricted. There is no prospect now that Favre will come to London, and no other person has been selected to represent the France Minister.

Germany Rejoicing—The National Assembly at Versailles.

Special to the World.]

BERLIN, January 29.—All Germany is in a fever of rejoicing, and to-night bonfires, illuminations and processions may be seen everywhere.

Immediately after the occupation of the forts by the Germans, the Provisional Government will resign its authority in Paris, will summon a national assembly, which body will decide upon the form of the future government of France.

Still Pursuing the Flying French

BERNE, January 28.—The Germans have pushed to Champagnal in the rear of the French, who endeavor to delay the pursuit by barricading the roads. Fourteen from the French army are crossing into Switzerland.

Thanksgiving in Berlin—The Germans Disposed to Act Generously Towards the Fallen Foe.

BERLIN, January 29, 12 P. M.—The city is in a perfect frenzy of excitement over the reported news of the capitulation of Paris is known. A telegram from the Federal Chancellor gives official confirmation of the news, which was received at a late hour last night. To-day the bells were rung since daybreak, and the several services in the churches were crowded by crowds of worshippers. Sermons on peace were delivered, and prayers and thanksgiving for it offered. Before and after the morning services in the churches, an immense crowd gathered in front of the palace, and the balcony of the household appeared at the windows and waved their acknowledgments to the people. The scenes in the streets are beyond description. Every person on his way to church, as he met his neighbor, stopped and embraced, and the women congratulated each other with tears in their eyes. The news of the capitulation certainly excites in the public mind here a charitable feeling, and there is a strong desire to act generously towards a fallen foe.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Alabama Claims.

LONDON, January 29.—Gladstone in reply to the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, who urged the settlement of the Alabama claims, said he was assured that Her Majesty's government had given its assent to every allowable proceeding looking to a settlement, and he still so disposed, believing that a longer unsettled state of the controversy will be disadvantageous to both countries.

Trouble Apprehended in Belgium.

LIEGE, January 28.—A meeting of workingmen is announced in Verviers, in favor of the recognition of the French Republic by Belgium. A disturbance is apprehended, and troops have been sent there.

Tartar Outbreak in China.

LONDON, January 28.—A revolt has broken out among the Tartars in China, and at last accounts it had reached alarming proportions. The rebels had seized Pekin and Tientsin.

Prince Frederick William's New Title.

LONDON, January 28.—The French ironclad Solferino, westward bound, put into Queenstown Harbor.

Prince Frederick William will hereafter be styled His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany.

Small-pox in London.

LONDON, January 28.—Small-pox has become epidemic in London, and the rapid increase of mortality causes general alarm. The deaths from the disease which in the first week in January were 75, in the third increased to 188.

Capital Removal Bill Adopted by the Italian Senate.

FLORENCE, January 27.—The bill for removing the Capital of the Kingdom to Rome passed the Senate by a vote of 90 yeas to 4 nays. The following compliamentary to the city of Florence was adopted.

Elections for the Cortes.

MADRID, January 28.—The elections for the Cortes will commence late in February.

Inundations in Spain.

Inundations in the northern provinces have done much damage to property.

Matters in Spain.

Special to the Herald.]

MADRID, January 29.—Gen. Sickles gave a grand state banquet to the Spanish Cabinent and diplomatic corps, coinciding with the conclusion of important negotiations between the United States and Spain. The King and suite leave on the 4th of February to meet the Queen.

The Imperial foreshadows, though unable to publish the details, an important financial measure affecting the general interests. It requests that the project to raise a loan on the tobacco revenues be pronounced unfounded.

The Government has resolved to warn the French and Prussian war vessels now in the harbor of Vigo to leave, and will fix the exact time for their departure.

The Queen of Spain will leave Tarin on the 12th prox. for Madrid.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, January 28.—The Helvetia, from New York for Liverpool, arrived yesterday.

ASHLAND, PA.

Meeting of the Grand Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association—Early Resumption of Mining Probable.

ASHLAND, PA., January 29.—The Grand Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association will meet in this place on Tuesday, and it is believed a general resumption of coal mining is likely soon to be ordered. SIX collieries in the Shamokin District are now in operation, and two more will soon resume. Everything in the Schuylkill region, where, however, but small quantities of coal are shipping, and unless operations are soon begun the entire trade will be lost. The suspension is strongly condemned by many of the best class of miners.

THE ARTHUR DISASTER.

List of the Insurances—Pittsburgh Companies Not Losers.

ST. LOUIS, January 29.—The following is a partial list of the insurance on the steamer Arthur: Enterprise, Cincinnati, $5,000; Franklin, Wheeling, $1,200; Peabody, Wheeling, $1,200; Independent, Boston, $2,000; Union, Cincinnati, $2,000; Germania Home, Georgia, $2,500; Atna, Wheeling, $2,500; Citizens', Wheeling, $2,500; National, Cincinnati, $5,000; Western, Cincinnati, $5,000. But a few of the above had to do with the Arthur contain the explosion clause. The insurance companies think it fortunate, after all, that so much the largest part of the loss falls on the owners.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Chinaware—R. E. Breed & Co.
Earthenware—R. E. Breed & Co.
Stationery—R. E. Breed & Co.
Silverware—R. E. Breed & Co.
Lung Cure—Swaim's.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Opera House—Pittsburgh Opera House.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Rehearsal.
Tinware—Jones & Laughlin—W. S. Howard.
Insurance—Robert Bell—Wood street.
House for Sale—No. 84 Wood street.
Safes—J. Aschbach.
Stock Sales—A. McIlvaine.
Library Hall—Wm. Mason Evans.
Stable Wanted—Lock Box 368.
Bankers' Notice.
Opera House—Chapman Sisters.
Residence for Sale—A. W. Lukens.
Bedding and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Xtaled Crackers—Marcy's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Grass Seed from London—Phillips & Chaleys.
Spring Stock of Carpets—Henry McCallum.
Excursion Tickets—Morgantown & Kingwood.
Rooms for Rent—Oliver McClintock & Co.
Cracker Meal—Marcy's—Crystal street.
New Goods—Joseph Horne & Co.
Gunsmith's Shop—H. Hay.
Bankers—N. Holmes & Sons.
Drugs and Perfumery—Chas. Abel & Co.
Great Western Gun Works—J. H. Johnston.
Piles or Hemorrhoidal Tumors—Dr. W. A. McCandliss.
Fluid Extract—McLarran & McKennan.
Drugs—Jos. Jeanneret.
India Ale—Joshua Rhodes.
Oil Works for Sale or Rent—Oliver McClintock & Co.
Elixir of Calisaya—Caswell, Hazzard & Co.
Stereoscopic Views—Edward C. H. Knox.
Residence for Sale—C. H. Love.
Burnett's Kalliston.
Blairsville Ladies' Seminary—Opens February 1.
Bridal Veils—Fahy & Co.
White and Black Lace Points—White, Orr & Co.
Monument Lots for Sale—Allegheny.
Academy of Music—The Pilgrim.
Orphans' Fair—Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Scientific Lectures—Dr. Geo. F. Barker.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters, January 29, 1871.

Carrington, C. F., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....3c.
Brown, Mr., Allegheny, Pa.....3c.
Davis, Wm. H., Wheeling, Va.....3c.
DeLouche, Mrs., Philadelphia, Pa.....3c.
Gilliland, John, Allegheny, Pa.....3c.
Mackey, Wm. H., Brady's Bend, Pa.....1c.
McVay, Mrs. L., Fittsburg, Indiana.....3c.
Willis, Sarah, Philadelphia, Pa.....3c.

EXCESSIVE FEES.

Reasons Why the Law Should be Changed.

Mr. Wilkins Linhart called upon us, on Saturday, with the request that we should publish some facts in regard to the bill rendered him by the Sheriff's office. His statement is substantially this:

In January, 1870, he entered suit upon a mortgage. The property was advertised, four times, in one English and one German paper, the latter document being four squares in length. The lot was sold for $100, and bought in by the plaintiff. The costs were taxed at $167, and in addition thereto the sum of $25 for attorney's services. Linhart refused to pay the bill, alleging that the charge for advertising was $25 in excess of the legal rate. Suit was brought in the English newspaper office with the Sheriff's clerk, to see about the printing bill, which had been charged for like the mortgage, at $5, or over. The clerk in the office could not make the charge over $15, but he was told that Linhart could make his arrangement with the Sheriff, and they had better "fix it up." The Sheriff's clerk supposed the German bill would be about the same as the English, and they did not go to that office. They made no charge for printing handbill at all. The attorney said he would have the matter brought to the attention of the Court, and Mr. Linhart paid $100 with him to pay whatever was just. The Court was appealed to, and a few days afterwards the matter was settled out of court by Linhart paying $100, so much the largest part of the loss falls on the owners.

A BURGLAR PROOF SAFE.

Three Unsuccessful Attempts to Open the Safe in Porterfield's Grocery House Within Two Years—The Last Operation on Saturday Night.

Some time during Saturday night the third attempt within two years was made to ride the safe in J. Porterfield & Co.'s wholesale grocery house, at the corner of Second and Fifth avenues. Reasons that their or thieves climbed over a gate leading to a three foot alley, which runs from First avenue in the rear of the store, where, screened from the gaze of the patrolmen they began operations. They first bored and removed a number of bricks around the window frames, and then cut the woodwork about the hooks upon which the iron shutter was hung. Having completed this, they inserted an iron bar, or jimmy, into the opening made by the removal of the bricks, and pried off the shutter, bending the iron fastenings. Mr. Morgan's safe is also a portion of the window frame, was laid aside, and then the operations of the burglars were commenced. The gas in the office had been left burning, and, fortunately for them, it seems they first went to work rummaging and ransacking the drawers, overhauling all the papers and scattering them about in a rather promiscuous manner. Their object to plunder the safe. Their efforts were not rewarded, when, like their predecessors, the burglars began upon the safe. Now the safe in question has baffled the skill of John Chisholm, who visited the establishment twice before, and it seems from the indications of things that the ingenious of Saturday night became disgusted, as they ceased working before they had succeeded in cutting through the vault in the safe, which proof safe is encased. They removed a portion of the bricks and mortar near the iron door, but were either frightened or gave up the job in despair, for here they quit. They then odjourned to another part of the store and helped themselves out a splendid lunch, of which they particularly relished a bottle of wine. Which screened their nobby heads in a bushel, which screened them from persons passing along Market street, and after helping themselves freely to the contents of the store open in the office, decamped, by way of the alley through which they entered. They opened the gate, walked out upon Fifth avenue, and departed from the gate open.

Yesterday morning a young man who sleeps in Townsend's wire warehouse, adjoining Porterfield's, on arising from his slumbers, discovered the shutter of Porterfield's office ajar, and the gate immediately instituted an examination when the attempted robbery was discovered, like the police officers, having heard strange noises in the alley during the night, but paid no heed to them at the time. It is very probable that the burglars will return before long, said.

On the occasion of the first visit of the thieves to this establishment they effected an entrance through the coal vault on First avenue. This time they succeeded in forcing off the outside door of the vault, but the other two doors inside were too much for them and they got nothing for their trouble. On second time they commenced work upon the safe, but made their escape upon the approach of the watchman. They will be seen above the third time, and will have succeeded in robbing the safe, or something else.

Mr. Porterfield thinks the operators in the first and second instance are the same parties who invaded his premises on Saturday night, and he further believes them not to be professional burglars, from the lengthy manner in which they performed their work. They left no tools or implements behind them on either times, but on their second visit they overlooked a "jimmy" in their hurry to get away, and Mr. Porterfield has preserved it, hoping that the owner might possibly call for it. Yesterday Detective Rueb stood guard upon the premises, and last night a police officer kept the premises under surveillance, but the thieves did not make their appearance, as may be supposed.

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A history of the drama in Pittsburgh would form an interesting chapter, and would show a very creditable appreciation of the dramatic art. While but a mere borough, from 1804 to 1816, there were those who had the taste and skill to organize theatrical performances, and Thespian Societies became quite numerous after the municipality had risen to the dignity of a city. These societies cultivated a taste for the drama, and a theater was one of the earliest wants of the new city. Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city in 1816, and in a few years afterwards—probably about the year 1820—the first building regularly fitted up as a theater was opened to the public. It was an unpretending "temple," but it was the best that the men and the means of that day could command, and was accordingly acceptable to any theater in the country, with a like population to support it. Our elder residents, who have visited the "old Third Street Theater," remember it with feelings of pride and pleasure, and many of the most agreeable recollections of their younger days are associated with it. Here it was that the players of the first quarter of the present century essayed to "hold the mirror up to nature," and here it was that the refined and the fashionable assembled before the footlights to see the play and weep. The old structure was soon swept away by the tide of improvement, and a more costly and capacious edifice was erected on Fifth street. The opening of this place, which took the name of the "Pittsburgh Theater," marked a new era in the history of the drama, and caused Pittsburgh to take rank, in a higher sense, with the leading cities of the country. The most distinguished actors of the day, in traveling from the eastern to the western cities, were always willing to make a halt here, and it was rarely that any of them passed through without playing, if an opportunity was afforded them.

The early dramatic taste of Pittsburgh was peculiarly exacting, and its criticisms were severe. The audiences were never large, except upon rare occasions, and when the patronizes of the drama were all collected, and judgment was to be passed upon some new actor or favorite in a new role, woe to the luckless man or woman upon whom their censure fell. They had a habit of expressing their popular feeling in the most emphatic and unmistakable manner: and whether that expression was favorable or unfavorable, just or unjust, it always had utterance. What was to them displeasing or discreditable was not tolerated. As we have said, and when the good was to be cultivated in various ways, and when the line came to be drawn between good and bad taste, the audiences were rarely at fault. Some of the most eminent actors have repeatedly acknowledged this fact, and complimented our theater-going public, declaring that whoever could command the applause of a Pittsburgh audience need not fear the judgment of any other city in the country.

It is somewhat remarkable that, with our early love for the drama, and constantly increasing taste for theatrical representations, the business never could be made remunerative to the managers for many eight years. The building itself paid handsomely on the investment, but the rent was a heavy item, and managers experienced, for the most part, a series of reverses and losses. There were reasons for this, among which was the fact that the people became lessees and managers experienced, for the most part, a series of reverses and losses. There were reasons for this, among which was the fact that the people became lessees and managers themselves, and the fact that a large proportion of our early settlers was made up of those who had been taught to believe that the theater was an institution of unmixed evil, and that it could not be visited without incurring mortal guilt. This is still the judgment of large numbers of our best citizens, and we have no disposition to intrude upon their opinions in the least. Latterly, however, more liberal ideas have been entertained in regard to the drama, the city has increased in population and wealth, and progressed in civilization and refinement, it has nourished the dramatic art as one of its ingredients, and has been able to sustain and maintained a temple in honor of Thespis.

The first theater building of which we have been speaking had failed to meet the requirements of the public taste for many years, but there were none bold enough to attempt the erection of a place of amusement in keeping with the advancement of the times until there was some evidence that the outlay could be made remunerative. Experience, and a few years have demonstrated the ability and disposition of our people to support the highest style of dramatic representations, and the time was ripe for a venture while the means have not been wanting. The gigantic enterprise of Mr. Gumbes Dale, and then only by calling to his aid the members of the Thespian Societies, Pittsburgh was favored with a theater of which any city in the country might be proud. It was formally opened, and dedicated to the legitimate drama, on the 4th of July, 1827, and for a long time to come to our readers a sketch of the theatrical ventures which have succeeded this, and we regret that we have not the data to make our sketch as full as we could desire, but such facts as we have collected will be found interesting. The early history of the drama in Pittsburgh would fill a volume, and many incidents of thrilling interest are connected with the subsequent outline, we feel that many of our readers will take a peculiar pleasure in filling in, from memory, much that has been omitted.

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EARLY RECOLLECTIONS.

My earliest recollections of the old Third street Theater date back to the year 1826 or 1827. It was located on Third, near Smithfield street; was a frame building, two stories high in front—or that part covering the auditorium—and one story over the stage, and would seat from 1,200 to 1,500, or about three hundred persons. Over the arch of the proscenium was inscribed, in large gilt letters, upon red ground, the Latin motto, *"Vitam impendere,"* At this time it was that the managements have ability, Mr. Polby and Mrs. Polby were actors of fine talent, very intellectual, and of good moral characters. At this early day the "starring" system was not known, and the actors and actresses were upon the women of fine abilities, equal to if not better than very many of the so-called "stars" of the present day. The audiences were composed almost nightly of such families as the Bakewells, Wilkins, Wilsons, Morgan Neville, George Poe, Alex. Johnston, George Beale and Major J. R. Butler, David A. Reed. He was the resort of our very best citizens, who were then the leading men of the city.

It was upon this stage that Edwin Forrest made his appearance as a regular actor, and also where the first Mrs. Drew appeared as a star. Many of the supernumeraries, also, of this old theatre, sprang to one of our most distinguished actors, have gone to other cities and risen to both wealth and position.

I remember an anecdote, related to me a few years ago, by one of the parties himself. He had purchased a building lot on Fifth avenue, and, being possession, required a lawyer. He sought the best, and procured a gentleman of high attainments, who was also a leading member of the Thespian district. On stating his business and remarking that he came from Pittsburgh, he was immediately asked if he had been born there? He replied "No, but I have lived there many years." "Do you remember Forrest?" "Yes, very well," replied he, answered Mr. C., "I think I ought to, for I was one of the 'supers' that used to 'fill up' when he was 'played the fiddle in the orchestra." It is needless to say Mr. C. had a warm friend at court.

Messrs. Polby and Jones were succeeded in their management by Messrs. Collins & Jones, Mrs. Entwistle, afterwards Mrs. Farren and Mrs. Hunt's Early. They were succeeded by the Drakes, Samuel and Dr. Charles, who built, in connection with Mr. Smith, that sterling man and actor, Pour Soul; his season proved both unsuccessful and disastrous in a financial point, and he had to resort to make his exit by night to escape the Sheriff's officers.

N. M. Ludlow was the next to assume the management, and with a very strong company played the most successful engagement ever made in this theater. Ludlow was a bright star, and more than I have ever seen, with the exception of Lester Wallack. He was then in the zenith of his fame, engaging Mrs. Ball, who afterwards became Mrs. Jesse Hart, and retired from the stage.

ORIGIN OF THE "OLD DRURY" AND OF NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

About this time, E. H. Blanchard, a circus manager (the old theater being torn down, came to Pittsburgh with a circus company, and erected, on Third street (the site of the old Pittsburgh Theater), a rough plank building, with a stage attached, which was used for three or four years by strolling companies of actors and "singing birds," as they were called." To one of these companies belonged Mr. Rice, afterwards known as "Dad, Rice," who, while here, noticed the homeliest and most mis-shapen specimen of the Fifteenth Amendment ever seen, called "Jim Crow." Rice conceived the idea that he could make a fortune by "blacking up" and giving imitations of "Cuff." He set to work, and succeeded so well that, upon one occasion, he and Cuff appeared upon the stage together, and it would have been impossible to have told them apart had not Cuff become frightened and left. He then wrote the song of "Jim Crow," giving imitations of Cuff, and from this was the origin of negro minstrelsy, so popular at the present day.

This brings us to the year 1832. At that time this unsightly shed was torn down, and the Pittsburgh Theater, later, afterwards known as the "Old Drury," was erected by a stock company. The first winter of season after this shed had been built by Mr. Blanchard, Hamblin was at the head of the theatricals. The whole town became demoralized or "stage-struck" and Thespian societies to the number of the day. There was scarcely a young man or apprentice who did not belong to one of these societies, during this winter, from Smith, a boy in a store, with a strolling company, came among us, was "thrown up," and would be left in the lurch, but company were soon in a starving condition, and one by one they left, until the only play that he could produce was "The Gambler's Fate," and then only by calling to his aid the members of the Thespian Societies. I remember one night when Forrest played a part myself, and acquitted myself, as I thought, handsomely; but I was anxious to have the opinion of the regular actor, and after I had left the stage I asked Smith "what he thought of it?" "Well, Ed," said he, "you did well enough, but you'll never forgive you, but for one thing." "What's that?" said. "Your unfortunate appearance.

FRANCIS C. WEMYSS MANAGEMENT.

About January 1, 1832, Mr. George A. Cook wrote to Mr. Francis C. Wemyss, of Philadelphia, an actor, for plans of a new theater, and tendering him the management of it, which, compiled to by Haviland, Architect, of Philadelphia, furnished the plans. Mr. Wemyss, at a subsequent period, wrote as follows, concerning the plans of the edifice: "At that time it was considered the handsomest theater of the United States: elegance and comfort being combined, both and fashionable. Mr. Wemyss opened the house on July 16th, 1832, and found the building a mere shell, but filled with fine promise for the future. The actors were not rewarded, when, like their predecessors, they began upon the safe. Now the safe in question has baffled the skill of John Chisholm, who visited the establishment twice before, and it seems from the indications of things that the ingenious of Saturday night became disgusted, as they ceased working before they had succeeded in cutting through the vault in the safe, which proof safe is encased. They removed a portion of the bricks and mortar near the iron door, but were either frightened or gave up the job in despair, for here they quit. They then odjourned to another part of the store and helped themselves out a splendid lunch, of which they particularly relished a bottle of wine. Which screened their nobby heads in a bushel, which screened them from persons passing along Market street, and after helping themselves freely to the contents of the store open in the office, decamped, by way of the alley through which they entered. They opened the gate, walked out upon Fifth avenue, and departed from the gate open.

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